WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A polypeptide comprising a fusion of a transcription factor, the transcription factor comprising a DNA binding domain, and a retinoblastoma (RB) polypeptide, the RB polypeptide comprising a growth suppression domain.

2. A nucleic acid encoding the fusion polypeptide of claim 1.

3. The nucleic acid of claim 2, wherein the nucleic acid in inserted in an adenovirus vector.

4. The polypeptide of claim 1, wherein the transcription factor is E2F.

5. The polypeptide of claim 4, wherein the cyclin A binding domain of the E2F is deleted or nonfunctional.

6. The polypeptide of claim 1, wherein the retinoblastoma polypeptide is RB56.

7. The polypeptide of claim 1, wherein the retinoblastoma polypeptide is wild type RB.

8. The polypeptide of claim 1, wherein the retinoblastoma polypeptide comprises from about amino acid residue 379 to about amino acid residue 928 of pRB.

9. The polypeptide of claim 1, wherein the retinoblastoma polypeptide comprises at least one substitution of amino acid residues selected from the group consisting of 2, 608, 612, 788, 807, and 811 of pRB.

10. The polypeptide of claim 5, wherein the E2F comprises about amino acid residues 95 to about 286.

11. The polypeptide of claim 4, wherein the E2F comprises about amino acid residues 95 to about 194.

12. The polypeptide of claim 1, wherein the fusion comprises EF2 amino acid residues from about 95 to about 194 operatively linked to RB amino acid residues from about 379 to about 928.

13. An expression vector comprising DNA encoding a polypeptide, the polypeptide comprising a fusion of a transcription factor, the transcription factor comprising a DNA binding domain, and a retinoblastoma (RB) polypeptide, the RB polypeptide comprising a growth suppression domain.

14. The vector of claim 13, comprising a tissue-specific promoter operatively linked to DNA encoding the fusion.

15. The vector of claim 14, wherein the tissue specific promoter is a smooth muscle actin promoter.

16. A method for treatment of a hyperproliferative disorder in a patient comprising administering to a patient a therapeutically effective dose of a fusion polypeptide comprising a fusion of a transcription factor, the transcription factor comprising a DNA binding domain, and a retinoblastoma (RB) polypeptide, the RB polypeptide comprising a growth suppression domain.

17. The method of claim 16, wherein the fusion protein is encoded by a nucleic acid delivered to the patient.

18. The method of claim 16, wherein the transcription factor is E2F.

19. The method of claim 18, wherein the cyclin A binding domain of the E2F is deleted or nonfunctional.

20. The method of claim 16, wherein the RB is RB56.

21. The method of claim 16, wherein the RB is wild type RB56.

22. The method of claim 16, wherein the RB comprises from about amino acid residue 379 to about amino acid residue 928.

23. The method of claim 16, wherein the RB comprises at least one substitution of amino acid residues selected from the group consisting of 2, 608, 612, 788, 807, and 811.

24. The method of claim 18, wherein the E2F comprises about amino acid residues 95 to about 286.

25. The method of claim 18, wherein the E2F comprises about amino acid residues 95 to about 194.

26. The method of claim 16, wherein the fusion comprises EF2 amino acid residues from about 95 to about 194 operatively linked to RB amino acid residues from about 379 to about 928.

27. The method of claim 18, wherein the E2F -RB fusion polypeptide is expressed under the control of a tissue-specific promoter.

28. The method of claim 27, wherein the tissue specific promoter is a smooth muscle actin promoter.

29. The method of claim 16, wherein the hyperproliferative disorder is cancer.

30. The method of claim 29, wherein the cancer is bladder cancer.

31. The method of claim 29, wherein the hyperproliferative disorder is restenosis.

32. The method of claim 31, wherein the E2F-RB fusion polypeptide is administered after angioplasty.

33. The method of claim 32, wherein the E2F-RB fusion polypeptide is administered as a coating on an angioplasty device.

34. The method of claim 17, wherein the nucleic acid is administered after angioplasty.

35. The method of claim 17, wherein the nucleic acid is administered as a coating on an angioplasty device.

36. The method of claim 17, wherein the nucleic acid is inserted in an adenovirus vector.

SUB A1

ADD A2